

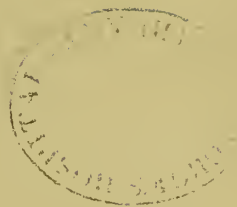
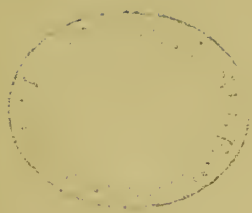


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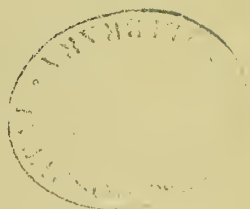
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F. F. M. BROWNE, *M.D.*





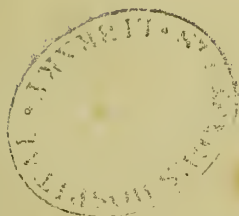
*With Mrs. Johnstone's Compliments.*

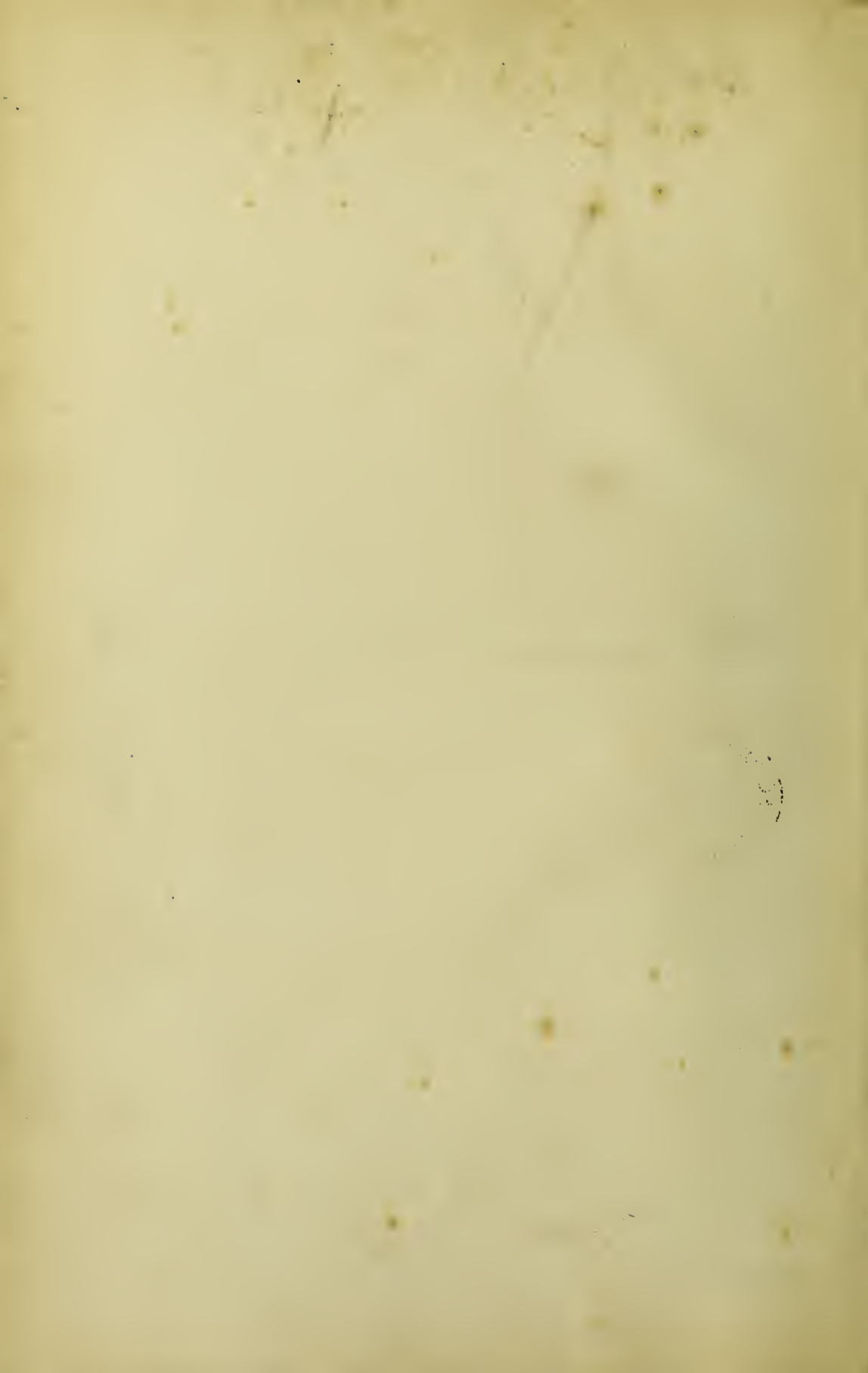


AN

**HARVEIAN ORATION,**

**&c.**





AN

HARVEIAN ORATION

AND

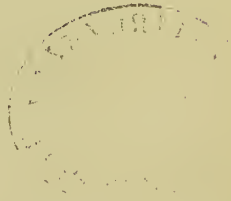
OTHER REMAINS

OF

JOHN JOHNSTONE, M.D. F.R.S.



[PRIVATE IMPRESSION.]



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MDCCCXXXVII.





## MEMOIR.

Dr. John Johnstone, the sixth son of Dr. James Johnstone the celebrated Physician of Worcester, was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. 1792, M. B. 1793, M. D. 1800.

He died at Monument House near Birmingham, Dec. 28, 1836, aged 68, a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, and an acting Magistrate for the counties of Warwick and Worcester.

For upwards of forty years Dr. John Johnstone held a distinguished station among the most eminent of his professional brethren, not only in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, but to a much

greater distance than provincial celebrity usually extends. Possessing great natural acuteness of mind, he was quick in detecting the nature of Disease, and in deciding on the mode of treatment, which was always simple. In forming his opinion of a Case he placed reliance on the expression of countenance and general aspect of the Patient, and while he considered nothing beneath his notice that could contribute to the physical comfort of the Invalid, he never lost sight of the powerful influence which the mind exercises on the functions of the body, and ever regarded moral treatment as of paramount importance. It was, indeed, in the general management of his Patients that he peculiarly excelled, and the ascendancy he almost immediately would gain over their minds, was frequently astonishing.

As a scholar notwithstanding his continued avocations, he was possessed of no ordinary acquirements. His memory easily

retained what his quickness led him readily to understand, and his taste to appreciate. And he had the great advantage of long years of intimacy with the most eminent scholars of his age. During forty years he possessed the friendship, and was honored with the familiar intercourse of one who shone among the first of scholars, *velut inter ignes luna minores*, the late Dr. Parr of Hatton, who resided about fifteen miles from Birmingham. He was intimate with the present Bishop of Durham, as well as with the writer of this Memoir. By the venerable and deeply learned President of Magdalen College Oxford, and by many other most distinguished scholars of that University, he was highly esteemed; among whom should be reckoned as connected with him not only by the ties of learning, but also by similarity of professional pursuits, that very elegant and accomplished scholar Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., President of the College of Physicians.

One of Dr. John Johnstone's earliest publications was a vindication of his Father's claim to the discovery of the disinfecting powers of the muriatic acid gas, which was disputed by a rival claimant, with what justice we will not attempt to decide, though it is but fair to add, that the reward was assigned to Dr. Carmichael Smyth. Certain it is that two men of talent may make the same discovery, and have their sufficient reasons for concealment of it, and we need not remind our readers how often it has happened that these discoveries were contemporaneous because the causes which led to them were so. It is however proper to state, that the following facts were clearly established by Dr. John Johnstone, that the first public mention of the respirable mineral acid gasses, as correctors of putrefaction was made by his Father Dr. James Johnstone sen. in 1758; that the second mention of them was made by M. Guyton de Morveau, 1773, that in 1779 Dr.

James Johnstone jun. recommended muriatic acid gas, as the surest means of preventing the spread of contagion, that it was not till the year 1795, that Dr. Carmichael Smyth used nitric acid gas for this purpose, nor until 1802 that he received the remuneration of the House of Commons. Filial piety was a remarkable ingredient in Dr. John Johnstone's character, and perhaps in the following description of his Father some readers will be pleased to trace the lineaments of the Son. "He was  
"destined to be and he was content with  
"being a country Physician. But his  
"powers and his attainments are not to be  
"measured by the accident of his situation.  
"On the contrary his knowledge was at  
"once comprehensive and accurate—his  
"application both to books and to professional duties was intense—his apprehension was quick—his memory was  
"retentive, his penetration was keen—his  
"judgment was correct—his elocution was

“ ready, copious, and energetic—his practice was long and extensive—his employers were numerous and respectable, and in the catalogue of his private friends he had the honor to recount the names of men eminently and deservedly distinguished for elegant taste, for classical erudition, for deep researches into all the various branches of philosophy, which are intimately or remotely connected with the study of medicine.”\* Besides this Dr. John Johnstone published the following Pamphlets and Treatises connected with his Profession—“ Essay on Mineral Poisons,” in 1795—“ Medical Jurisprudence on Madness, with strictures on hereditary insanity, lucid intervals and the management of Maniacs,” 1805—“ Oratio Harveiana,” 1819. But his principal literary work is the life of his revered friend the late Samuel Parr LL. D. written with great vigor and feeling,

\* Page 271 of the reply to James Carmichael Smyth.



full of interesting literary anecdote and scholarlike research, and free from that slavish timidity which fears to acknowledge the failings of humanity in the subject of its panegyric ; Dr. Johnstone's life of Dr. Parr is a fearless, manly and noble specimen of biography, putting to shame the meagre attempts of those puny scribblers who have sought to write themselves into ephemeral notice, by the celebrity of the great name with which their own may be thus temporarily associated. Dr. John Johnstone was not only by his long intimacy, his liberal politics and enlarged views, of all men the best qualified to write the life of his illustrious friend, but by his own taste and learning was enabled to appreciate that of so eminent a man ; for he was not like some persons of quick intellect, esteemed clever in general society, but could maintain his place as a scholar among scholars, a case not so frequent as some may imagine, even among those who have credit for consider-

able advance in literature. In his political principles Dr. John Johnstone was a sound and inflexible Whig; yet while firmly attached to the constitution, and opposed to the encroachments of arbitrary power on the liberties of the people, his loyalty to his sovereign was never shaken by popular clamors or revolutionary excitement.

As a friend, the warmth and fidelity of his attachments, the kind and cheerful alacrity of his exertions on all occasions where his exertions could be useful, the high and honorable tone of his advice and counsel, and the interest and delight with which he contemplated the success of those for whom he felt regard are such as are beyond all praise. He was above all feelings of jealousy towards his professional brethren, and must have been conscious that he had a right to be so—

“No black envy can mark his grave.”



In private society he was lively and agreeable, instructing it by his talents, animating it by his cheerfulness, and refining it by his taste.

To mention his abhorrence of falsehood, dissimulation, and meanness would be almost an insult to the character of a man whose feelings and actions were governed by the strictest rules of honour and integrity. If his ardent temperament and keenness of perception led him sometimes into expressions of excitement, the purity and rectitude of his own mind must be taken into account, and indulgence given to those human infirmities of which the very "frailties lean to virtue's side." In his religious principles he was tolerant and liberal, but was himself a member of the Church of England, and in his last hours frequently repeated his strong trust in the merits of his Redeemer. The loss of such a man will be long and deeply felt by his family and surviving

friends, who were the best judges of his private worth; by his professional brethren by whom his merits were justly appreciated, and who, in their Royal School of Medicine established at Birmingham, of which he was a zealous friend and promoter, and the Vice President, have paid the most ample and honorable tribute to them; and by the inhabitants and densely peopled neighbourhood of Birmingham, as well as the extensively surrounding district, where his medical skill and talents were constantly in request, and his memory will long be duly cherished. In his private life he was happy in the domestic affection and attention of his excellent Wife, and her two amiable and accomplished daughters, both of whom he had the happiness of seeing early married and settled near him. The elder to the Rev. Dr. Hook, the present Vicar of Leeds, formerly Vicar of Trinity parish Coventry, Chaplain to the King, and Prebendary of Lincoln. The younger to the Rev. Henry

Clarke, M. A. Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Rector of Northfield, and a Magistrate for the county of Worcester.

S. LICHFIELD.

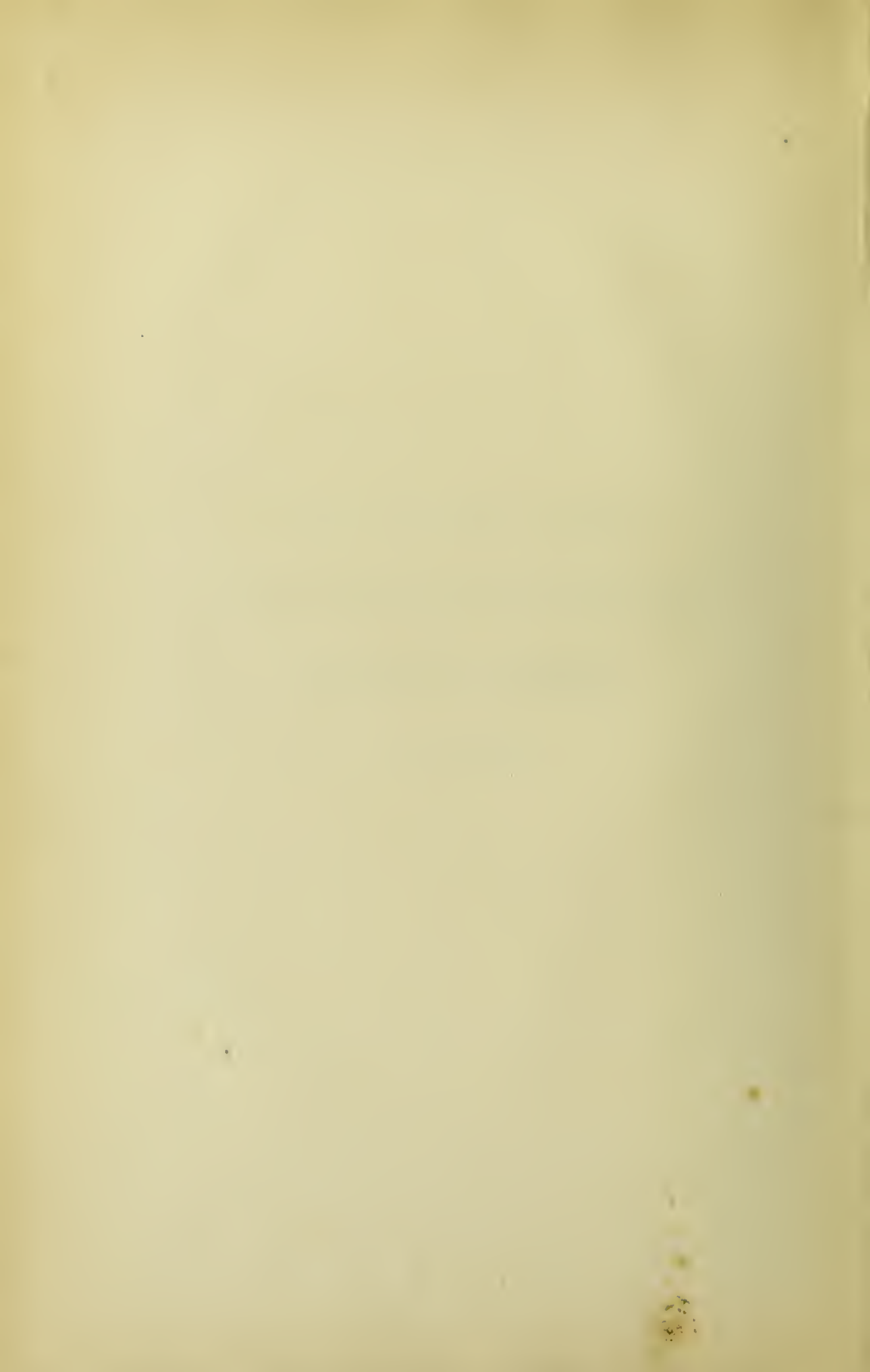


JOANNIS JOHNSTONE, M. D.

COLLEGII MEDICORUM LONDIN. ET SOCIETATIS REGALIS SOCII,

ORATIO HARVEIANA,

MDCCCXIX.



COLLEGII REGALIS MEDICORUM LONDIN.  
PRÆSIDI CLARISSIMO SOCIISQUE ORNATISSIMIS,  
REI MEDICÆ  
CULTORIBUS, PATRONIS, VINDICIBUS,  
HANC ORATIONEM ANNIVERSARIAM  
HABITAM  
EX HARVEII INSTITUTO  
IN EORUM COMMEMORATIONEM QUI SUA IN HOC COLLEGIUM  
BENIFICENTIA CLARUERUNT,  
DIE XVIII OCTOBRIS MDCCCXIX  
EA QUA PAR EST OBSERVANTIA  
L. MM. D. D.  
JOANNES JOHNSTONE.

SI Medicina ipsa, hoc in loco, suam agere causam potuisset,\* neutiquam ea nostram in dicendo diligentiam requireret. Suâ enim sponte, et suo more ac modo, alumnos qui de ipsâ optimè meruissent, copiosè atque ornatè collaudaret. At vero, cùm id fieri posse rerum humanarum conditio non

\* Poggii oratio in funere Nycholai Nicoli.

patiat, pio et solenni more, ex Harveii instituto, hodie convenimus. Id quippe officii nostri potissimum est consilium, ut quæ majoribus nostris aut sapientissimè fuerint inventa, aut faustè aut prosperè ad salutem hominum conservandam comprobata, in memoriam revocemus.

De antiquæ medicinæ historiâ, et medicorum præmiis antiquorum, non est cur in hoc consessu accuratè aut effusè disseram. Legimus profecto apud Ægyptios, reges aliquot inter Æsculapii filios esse annumeratos. Equis autem vestrûm ignorat, honores Hippocrati publicè habitos apud Græcos, atque adeo quotidianum ei victum in Prytanæo esse concessum? Unâ id quidem mente, unâque voce, nosmetipsi confitemur verissimum esse, quod de Hippocrate scripsit Galenus, ὅτι ἄριστος ἰατρος καὶ φιλόσοφος.

Diu multùmque apud Græcos floruit me-



dicina. Romanorum autem in re militari occupatio, parum illis otii ad scientias excolendas, multos per annos relinquebat. Postea, Domini terrarum facti, ad artes humaniores operam suam conferebant, et medicinæ Professores civitate identidem donabant. Nec vero inter nostrates defuit vir,\* cum ingenio et doctrinâ, tum dignitate insignis, qui Virgilium crederet Antonium Musam in oculis habuisse, cùm Iopam in Æneide suâ pulcherrimis præconiis exornaret. Testimonia autem hujuscemodi missa faciamus; neque enim falsa aut inanis esse potest ea fama, quam omnes fere gentes, et omnes hominum ordines medicis esse debitam consenserint.

Scholâ quæ Alexandriae diu viguerat, tandem aliquando vi armorum deletâ, medicina inter Arabas fere solos sedem habuit. Atqui ex epistolâ Renaudoti ad Dacerium conscriptâ, liquidò patet illum nimium tri-

\* Atterbury, Diss. on Æneid.

buisse litteris orientalibus, quisquis spondisset illas conferre aliquid posse ad Hippocratis interpretationem : Honäinum fere solum esse interpretem, e quo Arabes quicquid præclari haberent, in re medicâ haussissent, et a sæculo usque decimo quinto, cùm Scriptores Græci et Latini in suâ quisque linguâ evolvi cœpissent, vix unum et alterum inter doctos repertum esse, qui Hippocratis, Galeni, Dioscoridis versiones neptas, ex Arabicis factas, adire voluisset.

Si conjecturam facere liceat de veteri nostratium medicinâ, verisimile est, hanc artem eandem quam cæteræ, fortunam iniquam illam et calamitosam esse expertam. Gens utique Vandalorum impia atque horrida urbes invaserat, et quicquid esset vel Philosophiæ, vel Litterarum humaniorum, effrænatae violentiæ impetu oppresserat. Ferunt tamen, hisce in tenebris, tenues hic illic medicæ artis igniculos posse reperiri. Rosa nimirum Anglica Joannis de Gades-

den, Mertonensis, Rosa Gallica et Margarita pretiosa Symphoriani Champerii, summo honore dignabantur. Suam tamen laudem, his paullo vetustior, schola Salernitana meritò sibi vindicat.

Quod ad Patriam nostram attinet, non dissimulandum est, per multa retro sæcula, artem hancce nostram penitus exulasse, aut in monachorum claustris delituisse. Magnam istam, quæ ubique dominabatur, ecclesiæ potentiam, nemo est qui nesciat ! Inde factum est, ut ex arbitrio Episcopi Londinensis et Ecclesiæ Divi Pauli Decani, penderent privilegia, quibus omnes qui Londini medicinam facerent, tenerentur. Cæteri item Episcopi, suâ quisque in Diœcesi eandem habebant jurisdictionem ; ita ut, qui ad spinosa et exilia Theologiæ et Dialectices studia sedulò incubuissent, penes eos de salute vitæque civium, obscurâ spe, et cæcâ expectatione, decernendi esset potestas. Alia, interea, et quidem graviora

medicinæ studiis fuerunt impedimento. Alii enim quibus cordi nummos undecunque conradere, id unicè agebant, ut machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ suæ, rudi et indocto popello perplacerent: aliis farrago multiplex hypothesium in deliciis fuit. His igitur de causis fieri non potuit, quin manca et imperfecta esset rei medicæ disciplina. Tam mirum in modum grassabatur empiricorum audacia, tam crassa fuit in quâ versabantur morborum ignorantia, tanta fuit per urbes oppida et agros senum juvenum et puerorum ægrotantium strages, ut stupore et metu Aula Regia Senatusque percellerentur. Eo demum res rediit, ut omnes qui inter Academicos vel Oxonii vel Cantabrigiæ nomen suum haud professi essent, leges interminarentur, ne ægros sibi sanandos susciperent.

Hasce inter tenebras, lux faustè atque ex inspiratò majoribus nostris affulsit. Linacrus enim, medicorum facile princeps, dig-

nus judicabatur qui regiæ domus sanitati præesset. Diu evanuerat, uti probè novit, *ἡερα βίβλος* in quâ regulæ erant præscriptæ, quibus Ægyptiorum medici in morbis curandis tenebantur. Regia illa bibliotheca, quæ Alexandriæ quondam inclaruerat, acerbissimo incendio conflagraverat.

Scientias tantum non ad internecionem deleverant Saracenorum amentia et furor. Grave servitutis jugum Græcos opprimebat, et unà cum libertate, quicquid utile aut pulchrum aut honestum doctrina secum afferat, oblivione erat prorsus obrutum. Tenebri-  
cosum igitur Linacro instruendum erat iter. Sperans tamen reliquias medicinæ in Latio perfugium quoddam invenisse, illuc se contulit. Romæ et Florentiæ doctissimorum virorum consuetudine familiariter usus est. Insigni apud Laurentium de Medicis gratiâ valuit. Redux, et optimorum amicitiam et Principis favorem conciliabat. Illiberale autem et in honestum cùm existimaret, sibi

solì vivere, nihil prius aut antiquius habuit, quàm ut gratiæ, quâ apud duos Reges pollebat, in artis suæ commodum atque ornamentum, fructus redundaret. Duce igitur et auspice Linacro, Collegii nostri jacta sunt fundamenta. Probè is quidem intellexit, quid commune quoddam vinculum studiorum, in excitandâ hominum industriâ, et in ingeniis acuendis efficere soleat. Instituto huic suo ne dignitas deesset, privilegiis societatem nostram ornavit. Multos per annos Præsulis officio functus est, ædesque suas testamento legavit. Prælectiones item Oxonii duas, Cantabrigiæ unam, stipendiis locupletavit. Voluit nimirum, hæc quasi præsidia esse collegii, quod se vivo, et suam opem præbente, amplam posset segetem gloriæ et utilitatis, medicinæ suppeditare. Voluit easdem certa quædam esse testimonia, unicam se velle ad medicam artem exercendam, per Academias muniri viam. Linacrum et ingenii viribus et literarum peritiâ magnam sibi famam com-



parâsse, neminem fallit, qui politio-rem doctrinam primoribus tantum labris delibaverit. At medici necesse est pio gratoque animo secum reputent, primum inter Anglos fuisse Linacrum, quia, multiplici eruditione eruditus, ad morbos sanandos se contulerit, primum qui familiæ nostræ stabilem sedem comparaverit, primum qui legibus, consiliis, et donis sapienter munificèque effecerit, ut inter artem nostram et doctrinæ, atque humanitatis studia, arctissimum consortium intercederet.

Nullus equidem dubito, quin omnes, qui in Fundatorum nostrorum alvo primas Linacro deferunt, Caium debere in secundis consistere, agnitori sint. Mira quædam suavitas et delectatio, animos nostros, necesse est, deliniat, quoties similitudinem, quæ Caio fuit cum Linacro, contemplamur. Peregrinas enim regiones uterque eorum invisit. Viris qui in Italiâ, omnium magnarum rerum atque artium scientiam con-

secuti erant, vel monitoribus vel sociis uterque usus est. Litteras humaniores uterque in patriam indoctam atque agrestem intulit; parfuit utrique vis ingenii—idem studiorum tenor—idem apud illustrissimos principes favor—eadem erga rem medicam benevolentia. Quod Linacrus olim bonis avibus fundaverat collegium, idem illud multis emolumentis Caius amplificavit. Præsidis officium, quo magnâ cum laude Linacrus antea functus erat, Caius pari sapientiâ, et pari in suos studio et amore, gerere non dedignatus est. At ne illud quidem silentio prætereundum est, quod collegii a Gonvillio fundati annales, lucido ordine et purissimo sermone digessit, quod redditus ejusdem liberalissimè auxit, quod nomen suum posteris laudandum ita reliquit, ut Gonvillii famam ab oblivione vindicaret. Hippocratem ferunt pestem quæ Athenis sæviebat operâ suâ profligâsse. At æquo jure Caius de se gloriari potuit, quod ἰδρω̃-πυρετὸν istum epidemicum, latè longèque grassan-



tem, animo ad pericula prospicienda et propulsanda sagaci refrænavit.

Vivente adhuc Caio, *Caldwallus* faustis sub penetralibus, Oxonii innutritus, societati nostræ sodalem se adjunxit. Lumleium, ut in ea ornanda sibi adjutor esset, studiosè et enixè persuasit. Prælectionem Chirurgicam in Collegio nostro instituit, e quâ tanquam ex fonte quodam abscondito leniter fluente, primùm scientiæ rivulos consecratus est Harveius. Quoties autem de Caldwallo loquimur, dignum memoratu est, medicum huncce egregium, Baconi scriptis jam incognitis, principium illud inductionis, ut aiunt, in re Anatomicâ, suo Marte arripuisse.

Jure ni fallor, eo nomine Mertonenses mei lætantur, quod e Collegii sui gremio profectus, acumen et industriam suam Anatomiae explicandæ adhibuit *Gulstonus*. Græcè is quidem et Latinè eruditus fuit.

In scriptis Galeni atque Aristotelis interpretandis, diligentissimè operam navavit. Aliis autem ut ad pleniorè Anatomiae scientiam via minus inculta, et frondibus atque virgultis minus interclusa pateret, ad Prælectionem Pathologicam constituendam, plurimum et laboris et pecuniæ insumpsit.

Ad *Harveium* se tandem aliquando oratio mea convertit. Sæculo suo ut moris erat, Paduam is adivit, quâ in urbe scientiæ tum temporis florebant. Quicquid a Medicis, quorum fama maximè eminebat, edisci potuit, penitus perspectum et conditum habuit. Rem autem Anatomicam, quæ in cunabulis antea delituerat, ipse sensibus et experientiâ petendam sibi arbitratus est.

Magnam certè admirationem id habet, quod usus cordis, et vehemens per totum corpus sanguinis motus, divinum Platonis ingenium haud omnino fugerat, ut vero hæserat ipso in limine, nec legum quas na-

turæ sequitur, nec volam nec vestigium invenit. Galenum porro, cùm arteriarum venarumque ἀναστομώσεις, et cursum quo sanguis ab arteriis in venas transmittitur, quod in se fuit, describeret, sunt qui putent depinxisse circuitum τοῦ περιφερομένου σφοδρῶς αἵματος. Longo autem intervallo ab Harveii doctrinâ, Galeni sententiam distare, nemo est qui negaverit. De circuitu quodam sanguinis per pulmones, Michael Servetus quidem signa quædam veritatis imperfecta adumbravit. Avidè hæc arripuit Realdus Columbus, et a se primùm reperta jactitavit. Falsis horum aut certè obscuris opinionibus pauculas quasdam appendiculas jejunè et exiliter Andreas Cæsalpinus addiderat. Res tamen diu fluctuabat, nec, qui arte et viâ eam tractâret, unus et alter repertus est. Nullum igitur Harveius cùm haberet nec πρόδρομον nec σύνεργον, ad naturam investigandam se accinxit. Hac autem duce, cautè et pedetentim in penetralia veri abditissima viam sibi aperuit. Cultro

armatus anatomico, et suâ cum industriâ tum sollertiâ fretus, sanguinem comperit per arteriarum ductus, vel minimas corporis partes irrigare. Quod cùm factum sit, per alios canales ad cor, è quo primùm effluxerit, referri. Harveii hoc invento, nihil ad medendum utilius esse potuit, nihil ad laudandum uberius. Profectò experimentis suis et præceptis, medicus ille egregius, posteris tanquam filum quoddam dedit, quo per cæca et flexuosa itinera ad morbos qui se maximè occultant, et humanum corpus sensim atterunt, detegendos atque levandos ducerentur. Facem præterea humano generi ad hanc gravissimam sententiam prætulit, vitam ipsam quâ fruimur non nisi sanguinis quendam fluxum esse in orbem acti, cujus utique motum quicquid deturbaverit, morbum afferre, — quicquid planè impedierit, ad exitium ægrotantem perducere. Locum huncce cùm aspicimus, suavissimam habemus recordationem, intra parietes hosce, Harveium Præsidis functum

esse officio : scientiæ eum suæ hîc amplissimos thesauros sæpe et sæpius inter docendum deprompsisse—juvenum qui aderant frequentiam ad studium medicinæ præceptis et monitis excitâsse ; laudibus et præmiis allexisse ipsos etiam senes, ut doctiores discederent effecisse, et quid Solon de se ipso prædicavit, “quotidie addiscentes conescerent.”

Inter alias Harveii virtutes, minimè prætereundum est, misericordiâ illum et humanitate imprimis fuisse præditum. A Celso is quidem acceperat, “placuisse illis qui rationalem medicinam profiterentur optimè ab Herophilo et Erasistrato factum esse, cùm nocentes homines a regibus in carcere acceptos, *vivos* inciderent.” At vero melius a Celsi partibus stetisset, qui etsi mortuorum cadavera dissecare discentibus necessarium esse agnoverat, vivorum corpora incidere, et supervacuum quiddam et crudele esse statuit. In animalibus etiam

dissecandis Harveio lenitas sua haudquam defuit, nec dubitandum est quin ei res tetra, misera, detestabilis videretur mos iste pervulgatus quorundam homuncionum, qui ut sollertiam suam ostentent, canes, feles, mures, ranas, cupiculos, atque etiam pisciculos, diutinis et acerrimis doloribus discruciant. Enimvero haud scio, an in istos Lanios meritò cadat, perpetuum illud notumque de morituris Caligulae praeceptum, “ita feri, ut se mori sentiant.”\*

Neminem ego vestrûm ignorare arbitror Sylvium Anatomiae Professore hominem sermone olim celebratum fuisse, et in sepulchro ejus hosce versiculos esse inscriptos :

“Quem certâ methodo medicis de rebus agentem,

“Assiduè in ludo, totius principe terræ,

“Mille acri assiduè spectabant lumina visu.”†

Cùm ventitantibus ad eum ex omni Europâ

\* Suetonius in vitâ Caligulae, § 30.

† Renatus Moreau in vitâ Sylvii. Bayle Dict.



discipulis multam argenti vim in loculos depossuisset, magnas inter opes, eum qui inopem deceret victum, eas vestes, id domicilium elegit, ita ut famam ejus vivi mortuique foedissima inquinârit avaritia. Vesalium porro discipulum suum eximium, ut benevolentiam amplexaretur tantum abfuit, ut eum maledicè contumeliosèque Vesanum appellaret. At Harveii nostri longè alia mens fuit, aliique mores. Siquos auditores ad discendum minus habiles videret, candidè eos et blandè admonebat, ne diligentiam multum proficiendi spem abjicerent. In quibus autem splendidior quædam significatio ingenii eluxisset, eos præceptis atque iteratis laudibus incitabat, ut in studio semper cognoscendi aliquid quod utile et honestum esset, animum suum defigerent, et vires suas omnino omnes excuterent. Experimentiam is quidem suam exploratum habuit, quàm vera sit veterum philosophorum opinio, “ fructum ingenii, virtutis, et omnis præstantiæ tum maximè capi, cum in proxi-

mos conferatur.” Harveius autem nonne medicos in propinquorum loco duxit? Nonne Collegio huic nostro pecuniam satis amplam testamento reliquit? Nonne Bibliothecam, suis impensis comparatam, in æqualium suorum et posterorum usum dono dedit? Solennem hunc diem idem ille, eâdem in medicos benevolentîâ, instituit. Quoniam parvâ in pecuniâ homines sæpe inspiciuntur quàm sint sordidi, ne oratorem quidem suum passus est præmio carere. Suo etiam sumptu fieri jussit accubitionem illam amicorum, quæ, ut Ciceroni visum est, “a Romanis nominabatur convivium, melius quàm a Græcis, qui hoc idem tum compositionem, tum concœnationem vocâssent.” Non Siculas ille dapes, quæ Regibus conveniunt, nec cœnam quæ Asotis cordi est dubiam, medicis suis apponi jussit. Id enim ei consilium fuit, ut colloquio fruerentur libero, jucundo, honesto—ut quicquid in pectore singulis de arte suâ clausum esset, id in linguâ promptum haberent—ut vineta



cæderent sua—ut alios si quâ in re, ut in morbis sit, paululum lapsi essent, peramanter perque officiosè corrigerent, et in dignitate artis suæ tuendâ idem omnes vellent, atque idem nollent. Absit igitur verbis meis invidia, si, salvo pietatis jure, dicere ausim Harveium, quodammodo Redemptoris sui memorem, voluisse hanc suorum discipulorum quasi tesseram fore, τὸ φιλεῖν ἀλλήλους.

Magnâ necesse est voluptate animi nostri perfundantur, cùm ad gradus quibus ars Anatomica fere ad summum evecta sit, intelligenter et attentè respicimus. Cultrum illum medicum, ut primus tractaret, Caio contigit—manibus deinde Caldwelli et Gulstoni creditus est—Harveio tandem commissus, viam, quæ ad Naturæ consilia investiganda rectè ducit, tutissimam latissimamque aperuit. Enimvero illi medici, ut cum Lucretio\* loquar, Lampada veritatis suo quisque successorì tradidere.

\* Et, quasi cursores, vitæ lampada tradunt. l. ii. v. 78.

Theoriam de sanguinis circuitu generalem, omnibus fere numeris absolutam, et perfectam, meditando extudit Harveius. At non dissimulandum est, magnum Scientiæ cumulum ad celeberrimum ejus inventum postea accessisse. Jecoris quæ potissimum sint officia, et quo modo bilis splendida separanda sit, accuratè nos edocuit *Glissonius*. . . . .

Nunquam a nobis, nisi amicè et honorificè, nominandi sunt *Lowerus* et *Willisius*; hic, qui interiorem cerebri structuram dilucidè exposuerit, nervorum fila penitus ab intimo ortu repetiverit, et diverticula eorum flexionesque per totum corpus sedulo exploraverit; ille, qui admirabilem cordis fabricam, et vim illam e quâ vita pendet muscularem sollertissimè descripserit.

Dictu difficile est, quantum *Hamæi* et doctrinæ et munificentiae debeamus; ædes quippe nostras, sub hastâ infelici positas,

lubentissimè redemit. Nosocomia amplissimis stipendiis ditavit. Cœnaculum, eâ quæ omnem ejus vitam ornaverant munificentîâ, instruxit; prædia deinceps amœna et fructuosa, Collegio, quod vivus pene ab interitu vindicaverat, moriens legavit.

Ne in laudibus *Sydenhami* persequendis multus essem, oratorum qui me antecesserunt plurima et præclara effecerunt præconia. Quis autem mente tam inhumanâ unquam fuit, ut cùm viri illius celeberrimi scripta lectitaret, ipsum scriptorem non affari, atque etiam appetere videretur? Quid de ægrotantibus ipse aut sentiret, aut prorsus ignoraret, non angustè aut exiliter, sed oratione in quâ inest sine fuco veritatis color, enarrat. Etsi res vel maximas summâ animi ratione comprehenderet, ne minimas quidem prætermittendas esse existimabat. Pari candore animi, parique modestiâ, quæ male, quæ bene sibi cesserint, in conspectu nostro ponit. Nihil erat, cur diligentîæ,

fidei, sagacitatis, ulli aut veterum aut recentiorum medicorum, palmam deferret. At fama ejus, diuturnitate ideo non evanescet, quod nemo esset illo neque integrior, neque sanctior; nemo dignior, quem et amore simul et reverentiâ prosequamur; nemo quem medici omnium gentium atque omnium sæculorum, non modo ad laudandum ornatè sed diligentissimè imitandum, cum fructu majore sibi proponere potuerint.

De *Whartono*, *Mortono*, et aliis bene multis, qui olim audiebant\* viri Anatomiae et Medicinae periti, sæpe oratores vestri, hoc solenni die, justos honores persolverunt. Ne autem vocis meae bona pars omnino desideretur, faciem illis dico fuisse non omnibus unam, nec tamen ita diversam, sed qualem decuisset esse hominum, qui esse ex eodem genere nati, ad Harveium respex-

\* Sic recte vivis, securus esse quod audis.

issent, tanquam sanguinis sui ultimum auctorem.\*

Multum, diuque in optimorum civium flore *Radclivius* versabatur. Rerum quas natura in profundo abdiderat, ignorantiam suam minimè dissimulavit. In præjudicatas hominum opiniones, et magistrorum verba clarissimorum, sine ullo discrimine jurare, indignum se statuit. Medicorum quorundam inter se disputantium, perversam et præposteram sapientiam aspernatus est. Scientias is quidem, ut perhibent, fere omnes qui apud medicos in honore esse solent et debent, ne ad limen quidem salutaverat; quod autem alii plurimis doctrinæ instrumentis adjuti vix assecuti sunt, id *Radclivius* vi acuminis sui propriâ efficere potuit. Hinc ad naturam observandam totum se contulit. Siquâ ex parte eam languescentem videret, cautè et leniter reficiebat—si nimîâ eam cibi

\* Tu sanguinis ultimus auctor.—Virg.

copiâ laborare, aut in præcipiti stare a februm æstu, omnis in eo erat, ut, nullâ morâ interpositâ, morbi violentiam reprimeret. Pusilli autem et illiberalis animi esse statuebat, litteras humaniores, quas ipse haud excoluisset, contemnere, et pro nihilo ducere. Hac de causâ Bibliothecam extruendam curavit splendore et magnificentiâ planè regiam, nec nisi cum sedibus musarum sacris interituram. At aliam, ni fallor, Radclivii nomen commendationem ad gloriam habet, siquidem molem illam in cœlum assurgentem, quam uberius rei litterariæ subsidium, et perpetuum artis suæ ornamentum, medicus esse voluit, orator Lewisius\* qui medicinam faciebat summâ verborum elegantîâ commemoravit.

Proximum a Radclivio locum, ne Radclivio quidem ipso repugnante, suffragia nostra *Meadio* jamdiu concesserunt. Quot

\* Oratio "on opening Radcliffe Library."

ille cum morbis, et præcipuè iis qui ex venenis et peripneumonico et hydropico genere sunt, conflictatus est, et victoriam sibi gloriosam consecutus? Quali diligentîâ ad artes fere omnes ingenuas incubuit? Quanto pretio quicquid in nummis antiquis, quicquid in imaginibus, cùm liquidis coloribus, tum c saxo factis, quicquid in libris manuscriptum exquisitum fuit, per omnem fere Europam perscrutandum esse jussit, et in *κειμηλία* sua reposuit? Quot viris a doctrinâ ornatis, et amicis, et convictoribus usus est? Quantam denique expectationem sui, et in se favorem apud Radclivium, acerrimum illum quidem, sed æquissimum ingenii judicem, excitavit? Bonum Latinitatis auctorem fuisse Meadium, nemo est, qui præfractè negaverit. Sed in patrio ejus sermone naturalis quidem inest non fucatus nitor, ut illum in societate hominum, qui ad summam amplitudinem pervenissent, liberaliterque educati essent familiarissimè versatum fuisse, liquidò pateat.



Probè scimus in *Freindo* omnia præclara extitisse, cùm ad eximiam ejus naturam scientiæ conformatio accesserit. Græcis in litteris quantum profecisset, commentarii ejus in Hippocratem, et egregiæ emendationes, fidem faciunt. Qui Latinè sciant, in oratione ejus Harveianâ, in Emmenologiâ, et Medicinæ historiâ, solidam et expressam doctrinæ effigiem admirandam esse prædicant. Chemiæ leges accuratè concinnavit, et magnâ perspicuitate argumentorum exposuit, quo demum modo ea, cum arte medicâ, ad salutem hominum conservandam, amicè conspirare possit. Scire autem suum cùm nihili æstimaret, nisi idem alii scirent, sententias è penu locupletissimo apertè libenterque exprompsit. Eo autem nomine, auditores unicè, nobis gratulandum est, quod jura nostra, sarta tecta integraque, esse voluit—quod privilegia nostra amplificavit, et majoribus nostris ei faventibus legem tulit, quâ cautum est, ne cui sedes hic loci pateret,

nisi in Academiis nostris optimis artibus vacâset.

De exquisitâ et reconditâ *Laurentii* doctrinâ quæ opinio vestra fuerit, tum demum extra omnem dubii aleam posuistis, cùm, vestro omnium consensu, vita Harveii ad scribendum ei commendata et concredita est. Nec vero spes quæ animos vestros tenuit de eruditione ejus et ingenio, ullâ ex parte vos fefellit. Tanta est enim in Harveii virtutibus et inventis depingendis rerum *ἐναργεία*, tam incorrupta sermonis integritas, tam numerosè cadens circuitus continuatioque verborum, ut, inter legendum, Laurentius pene solus Latinè scribere videatur. Haud mediocrem fructum afferre possunt præclaræ ejus de cerebro lectiones, quibus in conficiendis simplicem illam Celsi orationem, tanquam pulcherrimum in dicendo exemplar, sibi proposuit. Disputationem de Hydrope medicam, studiorum Laurentii primitias fuisse crediderim. Multa de rationali medicinâ,

de empiricâ, deque partibus in quas rationales abiissent diversis, acutè eleganterque præfatus, “Harveium, Entium, et Hamæum, medicos sæculi sui celeberrimos, atque familiaritate inter se conjunctissimos, quasi loquentes induxit;” ita ut Entius et Hamæus rogandi, Harveius respondendi partes susciperent. Quicquid de causis, signis, differentiis, et curationibus Anasarcæ, Ascitis et Tympanitis, a Laurentio scriptum est, sagacitatem illius in observandis et depingendis morborum naturis magnam fuisse satis superque evincit. Sæpenumero equidem dolui, opus illud egregium è conspectu medicorum pene evanuisse, vix enim unum et alterum novi qui id oculis usurpâset. Næ, de civibus suis, et Laurentii fautoribus bene meruerit, quisquis illud denuo imprimendum curaverit! Quod autem de Nicholsii opinionibus et scriptis magnâ industriâ ad umbilicum perduxit opus, Laurentium et Anatomiae et naturalis quæ dicitur Philosophiæ principiis

penitus imbutum fuisse, insigni perpetuoque est indicio.

Quis est vestrûm auditores, qui non caritate aliquâ et benevolentia *Bakeri*, quem nunquam viderit, memoriam usurpet? At enim cum nonnullis vestrûm optimè actum est, quòd vultum habitumque hominis intueri vobis contigerit. Equidem tantam ego meam infantiam esse confiteor, ut ne adumbrare quidem possim, aut insignia et lumina, quibus orationem suam variavit, aut sonantia ejus verba, et clausulas summo artificio orbem suum conficientes. Quòd si et multis et eruditis ejus sociis credendum est, *Bakerus* non modo in civium oculis virum se præstitit magnum, sed intus domique nunquam non fuit suorum amantissimus, et a suis, ut qui maximè diligendus. Quantis porro studiis juvenum, senectus ejus stipata est? Qualis in eo inerat morum comitas? Quanta rerum ad medicinam pertinentium cognitio? Quæ in scriptorum Græcorum et

Romanorum sentiis atque verbis recordandis, facilitas? Qui, in recitandis, ardor mentis? Quod, in explicandis, ingenii acumen?

Equidem Bakerum, Freindum, Laurentium, atque alios ingenti literarum humanarum amore perculsos fuisse, lætè confidenterque dixi. At ne quis vitio nobis vertat, quòd scripta quæ Atheniensium aures teretes et religiosæ olim comprobârunt, ad nostras cum suavitate affluunt et illabuntur—quod historicorum, poetarum, et oratorum veterum reliquias nocturnâ manu versamus et diurnâ—quòd criticorum ἀκριβεία καὶ ἀγχινολα insignium opera, uti a Jurino et Musgravio factitatum est, nonnunquam legimus—quòd studia hujusmodi, cùm negotiis non impedimento sint, otium suppeditant, quòd utile dulci admiscent, quòd animis nostris solitudine oppressis, aut tædio languescentibus, solatium præbent—quòd mores nostros sensim emolliunt, et scriptis etiam nostris, ex-

quisitarum sententiarum copiam, et numerosam quandam verborum concinnitatem, affundunt. Enimvero de hisce doctrinis dici id potest, quod a Celso\* luculentè dictum fuit de naturæ rerum contemplatione, eas nimirum, “quamvis non faciant medicum, aptiorem tamen medicinæ reddere profectum.”

Tales cùm fructus litteræ humaniores secum afferant, ecquis vestrûm est, qui risum tenere possit, quoties in Catonis ad filium scribentis, stomachosa hæc et submorosa in artem nostram convicia inciderit: “Dicam de istis Græcis,” inquit, “quid Athenis exquisitum habeam, quandocunque ista gens suas litteras, omnia corrumpet, tum etiam magis, si medicos suos huc mittat.” At enim Catonem ipsum in hac causâ confitentem habemus reum. Nimirum ut Cicero nobis auctor est, laudat ille Solonem, “qui se

\* In Præf. Plinii Nat. Hist. lib. xxix.



quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dixisset, idque a seipso factum gloriabatur, qui non modo Græcas litteras senex didicisset, sed quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, in iis elaborâsset.” De Sen.

Quod ad medicinam ipsam attinet Plinius bene nos monet, damnatam esse a Catone, non rem utilissimam, sed artem nimis quæstuosam ; commentarium porro eum scripsisse, quo filio et servis familiaribus mederetur ; ipso denique suasore, cùm Græci Italiâ pellerentur, exceptos esse medicos.

Pio necesse est gratoque animo *Heberdeni* multas et eximias virtutes collaudemus. Nunquam is sibi incesum aut vultum finxit, quo gravior videretur. Nunquam quod habuit e doctrinis, quarum maximè studiosus fuit, ad popellum captandum, in aperto et propatulo collocavit. Græcè et Latinè scire, jam inde ab adolescentiâ, enixè studuit. Cum Cantabrigiensibus igitur suis, Mid-



dletono, Jortino, Marklando, Batemanno, Tayloro, Bakero, Battæo, Askeuo, Tunstallo, Rossio, et Fostero, summa ei familiaritas semper fuit. Medicinam per multos annos ita exercuit, ut nemo unquam in eo vel prudentiam, vel industriam, vel fidem desideraverit. In libro autem qui incudi ab ipso sæpe redditus erat, et post mortem, uti ipse jusserat, prælo commissus est, animus senis tanquam in pictâ tabellâ clarissimè plenissimèque ante oculos legentium positus est. Non est cur dissimulem, sæpiusculè mihi opus illud legenti, in mentem venisse Hippocratis, cujus quidem verba haud ineptè ei præfigi potuerint, τοῦτον τὸν ἡτρὸν ἰσχύρως ἐπαινέοιμι τὸν σμικρὰ ἀμάρτοντα, τὸ δὲ ἀκριβὲς ὀλιγάκις ἐστὶ κατιδεῖν. Abditis de causis minimè sollicitus, in iis quæ minus difficiles habent explicatus observandis, nullum non studium impendit. Aliorum salute, et aliorum interitu doctior factus, perniciose medicamenta a salutaribus discrevit. Quod proximum vero aut etiam verisimile fuit,

cautè prudenterque amplecti maluit, quàm verum ambitiosè scrutari. Artem quippe suam ita comparatam esse credidit, ut non solum conjecturæ, verum etiam experientiæ, medendi rationes haud semper respondeant. Hinc ut suam sive scientiam, sive felicitatem jactet, tantum abest, ut se officium sæpe suum, minus quàm vellet explevisse, vehementer ei doleat. Altissimè in animo ejus insederat sapientissimum illud Aretæi præceptum, *ξυνομάρτειν τὴν ἰητρείην τῇ ραστώνῃ τῆς φύσεως ἄριστον* eâ tamen lege ut medicus simul meminerit, *ἀγαθὴν διδάσκαλον εἶναι τὴν πείρην*.\* Quæ cùm ita sint, ex scriptoribus quos noverim, vix unum esse crediderim, qui ad docendos tum senes, tum juvenes, Heberdeno sit magis idoneus. Horum scilicet temeritati injicienda sunt fræna, illis opus est solatio, quod de spe suâ toties deciderint, aut ignari quid agendum esset, vim naturæ non infirmaverint, et experi-

\* De Morb. ac. lib. I. c. 2. lib. II. c. 10.

menta quæ nihil profectura essent, aut ad nocendum valere potuissent, consultò refugerint. Quamdiu medicinæ suus constabit honos, tamdiu Heberdeni fama, cum Hippocratis et Sydenhami nominibus conjuncta, posteris erit carissima. At doctrina ejus et ingenium non tanti æstimandæ sunt, quanti pudor, incorrupta fides, officiosa in homines benevolentia, et in Deo piè et sanctè colendo constantia vel spectatissima.

Mores hominum quos memoravi, nullâ vitiorum labe inquinatos quoties recordor, toties mihi in mentem venit, medicos plerosque omnes, qui patriâ nostrâ floruerint, ab importunâ et immani exterorum quorundam impietate, penitus esse vacuos. Quid de perdifficilibus quibusdam, perque obscuris quæstionibus Theologi, contentionis cupidiores quàm veritatis, ad arbitrium suum statuerint, parum nos sollicitos habet. At summam erga D. O. M. reverentiam oportere cum humani generis amore conjungi, ex

animo profitemur. At Christianæ Religionis puræ et incorruptæ, qualis in vitâ et sermone Auctoris sui elucet, cùm principia tum præcepta ad promovendam et illustrandam virtutem composita esse, nobis persuasum est. At in moribus, unà cum multis et bonis qui a Platone olim fuerunt, *καλοκαγαθίαν* maximè expetendam esse confirmamus. At dum superstitiones aniles et inanem Dei timorem rejicimus atque aspernamur, ægrotantibus si res tulerit, unà cum Hippocrate præcipimus, *τὸ εὐχέσθαι πρέπον, καὶ λίην εἶναι ἀγαθόν.*

Haud me fugit obtrectatores quosdam hodieque posse reperiri, qui plebeculæ nos deridendos propinare velint, et tum demum sibi, si Dîs placet, pietatem mirificè plaudant, cùm decantatum istud maledictum ad aures nostras obganniant, “tres ubi Medici sunt, ibi fuerint duo Athei.” Tantam vero rem ne negligenter agere videamur, religioni nobis est, pati gravissimam illam Coi senis

sententiam, ἐ memoriâ nostrâ elabi, ἡ περὶ θεῶν εἰδησις ἐν νόῳ σοφίῃ ἐμπλεκέται· ἐν γὰρ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι πάθεσι, καὶ ἐν συμπτώμασιν, εὐρίσκεται τὰ πολλὰ πρὸς θεῶν ἐντίμῳς κειμένη ἡ ἱητρικὴ, οἱ δὲ ἱητροὶ θεοῖσι παρακεχωρήκασιν.

Simonidem ferunt, quid et qualis esset Deus, rogatum, unam sibi diem, biduum, quatuor dies, deliberandi causâ postulâsse, et quærenti Hieroni cur ita faceret, respondisse, “quo diutius rem considero, tanto mihi res obscurior videtur.” Nonne optandum est, ut de aliis quibusdam exilibus et spinosis questionibus, eâdem verecundiâ, et iisdem pene verbis, ignorantiam nostram nos homunculi agnoscamus? Hæc cur dicam, tantâ medicorum frequentiâ stipatus, si quis roget, sciat is, velim me respicere ad concertationem, quæ haud ita pridem exorta est, de animæ humanæ naturâ, materiâ utique necne constet? Mentis suæ impetu ad depugnandum paratus, et a doctrinâ haud mediocriter instructus, Chirurgus

ait, Theologus negat. Utri igitur credere debetis? Magnam causæ partem est, ubi in verborum controversiâ positâ esse arbitror, siquidem alii aliter et materiem et spiritum definiunt. Est etiam, ubi res ipsæ ab intelligentiâ et sensibus humanis longè semotæ, non nisi umbras falsæ scientiæ consecrari nos sinunt. Fatendum est tamen, per multa retro sæcula, viros sapientes et bonos, in re quâ de inter mortales nuperrimè agebatur, omnes et industriæ et ingenii sui nervos intendisse. Me autem iudice nimis intelligendo fecerunt, ut ipsi nihil intelligerent, lectoresque quod nescirent plaudere solitos, monstrationibus istis suis, redderent, multò quàm antea fuissent, incertiores. Quibus igitur in deliciis est, res quas caliginosâ nocte presserit Deus, anxie ne dicam audacter rimari, auctor fuerim, ne oleum operamque perdant. Etenim argumenta ab utrâque parte tantopere jactata, nullis innituntur germanæ philosophiæ principiis—nullam ab Anatomiâ fœnerantur lucem—



nullum quo se tueantur testimonii pondus è sacris litteris eliciunt—nullo cum officiis hominum vinculo astringuntur, neque ut exitum ullum reperiant, qui disputatores animosè, et quidem acerbè inter se digladiantes conciliaturus sit, naturæ humanæ imbecilitas pati videtur. In aliis sanè artibus, ut se res habet, controversiæ de quibus loquor minimè inter ea ponendæ sunt, quæ ut Celso visum fuit, “cùm ad Medicinam propriè non pertineant, tamen eam adjuvant excitando artificio ingenium.” His de causis, in medicos idem illud cadit, quod etiam theologos nunquam non meminisse oportet—quæ supra nos fuerint, nihil ad nos pertinere.

Qualis dum viveret, *Warrenus* fuerit, vosmet ipsi probè cognitum habetis. Optimis ille disciplinis jam inde ab adolescentiâ imbutus, et diuturnâ et multiplici experienciâ instructus, eodem planè modo quo Radclivius, æqualium suorum consensu, primas



tulit. Animo erat simplici, aperto, erecto, ita ut nec magnatum in regum aulâ volitantium minæ, nec rivalium invidorum susurri, nec blanditiæ et illecebræ adulatorum, de sententiâ eum suâ unquam dimoverint. Hanc ad constantiam, accesserunt suavissima morum comitas, in naturis singulorum hominum dijudicandis egregia quædam solertia, et rerum quæ in vitâ communi fiunt, prompta et perfecta cognitio. Fuit is quidem, si quis alius, ex eorum numero, qui nec merita æqualium suorum tardè et fastidiosè probant, neque artes infra se positas consultò prægravant. Fuit is, quem si quis admirari continuò diligeret, atque etiam amaret. Fuit is, qui usu diuturno peritus, et viribus suis quâ decuit fretus, nullis unquam dictis phaleratis se venditaret, neque ullam scientiæ sibi concessæ, et aliis negatæ, speciem præ se ferret. Dolendum est, virum tot in locis, et per tot horas gravissimis negotiis implicatum, scripta quæ ingenii ipsius solida et perpetua testimonia

essent, vix aut ne vix quidem ulla reliquisse. At vero testes vos mihi intelligentes et æquos habeo, clarissimorum virorum exempla, ubicunque fando innotuerint, plurimum valere, et instar roris de cœlo molliter stillantis quicquid circumsteterit, fovere et erigere. Quin de nostrâ potissimum arte id verum est, vias curandorum morborum quas acumine suo et prospero eventu, quispiam consecutus fuerit, tacitè obscurèque in latius serpere, et minutatim gradatimque afferre nova, et perquam utilia medicinæ subsidia.

Sentio me in periculoso difficilique loco versari, cùm medicos qui vivi sint laudandos mihi proponam. Sed nequis vestrûm auditores gravetur, me Baillæum seligisse, quem honoratè nominarem. Nonne ipsa mentio illius, magnos illos Anatomiae interpretes, Gulielmum et Joannem Hunterum, animis vestris, et penè dixeram oculis obijcit? En discipulum tantis magistris haud indignum! Etenim quicquid in theoriâ ve-

rum aut in praxi salutare est, id omne mente suâ optimè institutâ complexus est Baillæus. Quem autem virum opibus bene partis abundantem, et meritò vigentem famâ aspiciamus, eundem sera posteritas inter primarios fuisse viros, lubentissimè agnoscet. Præclarè cum eo actum est, quòd exteris perinde ac nostratibus diligentia ejus ac sagacitatis innotuerint. Inde factum est, ut quicquid uspiam a medicis in Anatomiâ aut Pathologiâ versatis, rarum et mirabile repertum esset, in Musæum is suum transferendum curaret. Hos ille thesauros tot e regionibus et tanto pretio conquisitos, unà cum plurimis ut ita loquar apparatusibus anatomicis, suâ ipsius solertiâ factis, domi neutiquam inclusit. Hominibus hinc illinc concursantibus, et quæ parum ipsi intelligant, plenâ manu plaudentibus, foris ad spectandum non proposuit. Suam autem cum vestrâ omnium voluptate conjunctam esse maluit, eumque in finem, vivus quod aiunt, et videns effecit, ut plurima illa

eximia munificentiae suae doctrinaeque monumenta, in Collegio nostro collocarentur, tanquam adminicula quaedam utilitatis vestrae, et dignitatis decora atque ornamenta.

Si “apex (quod aiunt) senectutis est auctoritas,” carum vobis et magno cum plausu excipiendum, Smythii nomen.\* Diu is quidem ad artem nostram, curas suas omnes, cogitationesque contulit. Multa de multis rebus ad medicinam pertinentibus, acutè argutèque scripsit—multos per annos, in conspectu medicorum optimorum, vixit—multos, summo iudicio et felicissimo exitu, morbos curavit—gratiosus apud magnates fuit, senatuque iubente, amplissimis laborum suorum praemiis decoratus est. At vero quae de Smythio a me dicta sunt, sic a vobis intelligi velim, ut a sententiâ, quam patris mei

\* See Dr. John Johnstone’s reply to Dr. James Carmichael Smyth, “On the discovery of the power of Mineral Acids, in the state of Gas, to destroy Contagion.

causâ defendendam in me recepi, ne latum quidem unguem discessisse videar. Ita equidem erga Smythium, cùm ingeniosus sit, me gessi, ut nonnullum etiam de ingenii mei modulo, qualiscunque sit, iudicium fieri arbitrarer. Uter nostrûm victoriam reportaverit, aliorum est dijudicare. At confidentissimè præstare possum, ad controversiam me illam ita descendisse, ut refellere me sine pervicaciâ, et refelli sine iracundiâ cuperem. Amicus certè Smythius, Pater fortasse meus amicier—sed in re, quæ ad salutem vitasque hominum spectabat, longè longèque amicissima veritas esse debuit. Quamvis immortales perrarò sunt amicitiae, hominibus tamen nihil humani a se alienum putantibus, semper in integro est, inimicitias reddere mortales. Liceat igitur nobis de sene illo venerabili, bona omnia dicere et sperare, gaudeat istâ quàm meritò consecutus est famâ. Ventri ejus, ut cum Horatio loquar, bene sit, laterique et pedibus. Otio cum dignitate perfruatur, ingravescente

jam senectâ, felicior fiat, amicisque carior,  
et placidâ demum morte vitæ satur quiescat.

Dies me deficeret, si quantum Parentis mei τοῦ μακαρίτου, et monitis et præceptis debeam, pro eo, ut meruisset, recenserem. Veniâ interea vestrâ, auditores, hoc sive pietatis meæ sive judicii testimonium afferam—plurimum ab arte et experienciâ, et acumine in studiis medicinæ excolendis, eum profecisse, et in *ganglionum* usibus explicandis, fontes aperuisse abditos scientiæ. Quis autem æquus rerum æstimator negaverit, virum qui summis laudibus esset a medicis, et vicinis, et exteris, jure optimo honestatus, aliquam potuisse apud vos, auditores, gratiam sibi comparare: *si* fortunâ duce, famulâ doctrinâ, comite ingenio, hâc in urbe medicinam fecisset, et inter collegii nostri sodales, nomen suum professus esset.

Cogitanti cuivis secum, quo in statu res nostræ nunc sitæ sint, fieri vix potest, quin



lætitiae et gratulationis amplissima seges, omni ex parte oboriatur. Si Harveius, si Sydenhamus, si Freindus, et alii qui inter majores nostros principatum tenebant, a mortuis excitarentur, spero fore, ut de suo ipsorum in nos studio et amore, exploratius quàm antea elatiusque sentirent, et jure optimo gloriarentur, se potuisse,

*Καὶ τεθνεώτας ζῶσι χάριν παρέχειν.*

Nimirum exulavit, aut in odium adducta est, lucri ista insatiabilis et turpissima cupiditas, de quâ Græci Latinique scriptores sæpe et sæpius conquesti sunt. De temeritate et arrogantia istorum homulorum, quos σοφιζομένους ἡήτρονς Hippocrates vocat, triumphos egit, hinc meditatio senum et consuetudo, illinc juvenum ad politiorum humanitatem, et multiplices philosophiæ disciplinas, eruditio. Permagnus est, et perillustis aliorum in Anatomiâ profectus. Aliis propositum et constitutum est, Chemiæ arcana penitus perscrutari, et quâ potissi-



mum ratione, communi medicinæ commodo inservire possint, plenè et perfectè ediscere. Nulla interea ad contentionem laudis honestam incitamenta desunt. Nulla industriæ adminicula—nulla, quæ ingenio cùm radices altissimè defixerit, et uberrimos fructus in aspectum protulerit, debentur præmia. Integrum est cuivis, quo velit modo, sua vel experimenta vel hypotheses cum lectoribus communicare. Quæ inter judices rerum maximè intelligentes nunc usitata sunt, ea ultro fatemur, quondam fuisse nova. In theoriis etiam quæ aut subtilitatis aut eloquentiæ blanditiis, animos legentium delinunt, et errore multitudinis ad famam obrepunt, vera hic illic cum falsis, mista esse, haudquaquam nescimus. Ne illud quidem nos præterit, quâ in re magni viri magnis ausis nonnunquam exciderint, ansam eos aliis dedisse, plenius cognoscendi, quid sit sanum et salutare.

Atqui dignitatis nostræ esse arbitramur,

medendi vias quæ diu inveteraverint, multumque ponderis multorum consensu atque usu habuerint, non nisi cautè et pedetentim relinquere. Quod autem Martialis in amico deligendo præcepit, id in conjecturis ad examen revocandis, sequi nobis curæ est. Novi siquid paratur, iterum ac sæpius inspiciendum putamus, an possit fieri vetus.\*

Prælectiones quas de Anatomîâ instituit Caldwallus,—de viscerum structurâ morborumque signis, Mertonensibus meis semper honorandus Gulstonus,—de humanæ fabricæ musculis, Cronius,—quantum et commodi et famæ arti nostræ attulerint, etiam tacente me, probè novistis. At vel maximè nobis gloriari licet, quòd novam præceptorum et observationum seriem, ad omnes medicinæ partes spectantium, Socii hujusce collegii, singulis mensibus, magnæ et attentissimæ

\* Tu tantum inspice, qui novus paratur,  
An possit fieri vetus sodalis.

auditorum frequentiæ, tradendam esse statuerint. Quas vero grates medicorum filiis, doctrinæ et experientiæ suæ fructus suâ sponte hic loci in lucem proferentibus, posterì habebunt, et, ni omnia me fallunt, libentissimè agent!

Morborum genera omnia, et mortis mille viæ, in medicorum oculos, die noctuque incurrunt. Res igitur humanæ, quàm sint fragiles et caducæ, quotus quisque vestrûm est, qui non consideratè et serio animo contemplatus sit? Quotus quisque est, qui non inter lachrymas et suspiria, Lucretianum illud imo ex pectore protulerit?

medio de fonte leporum

Surgit amari aliquid, quod in ipsis floribus angat.

Læto quidem animo, et majorum nostrorum et quorundam æqualium virtutes, magnâ quâ decebat laude recensuimus. Hoc tamen unum est, quod nos gravissimo dolore afficiat, nuperrimè è nobis ereptos esse

Mayonem et Winthropium. Nullos illi quod sciam prelo commiserunt libros. Sed moribus integerrimis uterque fuit, et acri in morbis tractandis judicio. Curandæ autem insanix multum operæ dedit Mayo, optimèque et de arte nostrâ filius ejus haud ita pridem meruit, siquidem opiniones quasdam patris sui de insanorum curatione salutare publici juris fecit, plurimisque et utilissimis observationibus illustravit.

Hæc habui quæ dicerem de Harveii consiliis, et aliorum, vel acerrimè vel presso pede, vestigia ejus sequentium meritis egregiis. Equidem cùm ad hunc doctissimorum virorum cœtum, orationem meam convertō, monitoris munus ut suscipiam pudor meus, et debita erga vos reverentiâ, minimè patiuntur. Liceat tamen mihi ex animo precari, et quidem spondere in perpetuum fore, ut conventus, qui ex Linacri et Harveii institutis agitur, vobis posterisque vestris, bonum quiddam, felix, faustumque sit.

Ægrè tulit Marcus Cicero, “Oratoris laudem ab humili ductam, venisse ad summum, ut jam, quod Natura fert, in omnibus fere rebus senesceret, brevique tempore ad nihilum ventura videretur.” At verò tale quidpiam ne in Medicinâ fiat, vetant tot quas hic loci cernimus majorum nostrorum imagines—vetat clarissimorum hominum, quos audientibus vobis memoravi, recordatio jucundissima—vetant Harveii, cujus ex sententiâ hic solennis dies celebratur, auctoritas atque exemplum—vetat sæculi quo vivimus studium in scientiis liberalibus excolendis, vehemens et perquam laudabile—vetat summa inter omnes omnium ordinum et omnium ætatum cives diligentiae nostræ et constantiae expectatio — vetat honestissimus ille amor, quo in amicos, in conjuges, in liberos, atque adeo in ipsam patriam, optimus quisque incendi solet—vetant denique officii nostri rationes, et sacrosancta communis humanitatis jura.



ADDRESS  
AT THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SECOND ANNIVERSARY MEETING  
OF THE  
PROVINCIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL  
ASSOCIATION.





## ADDRESS.

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“GENTLEMEN,—Before I proceed to open the business of this anniversary of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, to which I was appointed President by that held at Bristol in the past year, permit me to thank you from my heart for the distinction and honour conferred upon me. To be deemed worthy of such a distinction is a source of inexpressible pride and gratification to me; to have it conferred when I was absent, afar off, adds, if possible, to my gratitude; and when I look round and see in this assembly men distinguished for their rank, for their talents, for their accomplishments, and for the confidence reposed in them by society, surely there is sufficient reason for exultation on my part. Nor did any occasion ever present itself more pregnant with congratulation to any society than that which is offered to us this day, when an assemblage of learned men, professors of the art of healing in its various branches, more numerous, perhaps, than was ever assembled for the same purpose before, has met,

with disinterested zeal, from parts of the kingdom so remote. Yes ; when we consider that we assemble, not to serve the purposes of faction—not to enhance or secure our own personal interests or emoluments—but for the end and aim of communicating knowledge to each other, and of advancing that art which, above all others, tends to promote the happiness by administering to the health and physical well-being of our species—assuredly, gentlemen, I have a right to congratulate not only you, but also our countrymen at large. The value of the services of our profession, I believe the enlightened public are not insensible to.—“ The zeal, the eager spirit of investigation, the indefatigable perseverance, the self-immolation in the cause of truth, which have ever been the characteristics of it, have often received for their noble exertions in the noblest of all sciences—the science of relieving suffering humanity—the approbation and applause of admiring nations.” You will agree with the author whom I have just quoted :—“ It were tedious, nay, it were invidious to select instances ; the respect universally paid to medical men, is sufficient testimony of the estimation in which they are held.” Gentlemen, they will find, as they have ever found, that their confidence is rightly placed ; that we are still forward to experiment on ourselves ; still the first to rush on danger ; still the last to yield to despair. In fine, that we spend our lives in the search of those means which may best

improve the imperfect condition of our race, and, by framing associations such as this, establish a co-operation, the best calculated that can be devised, to extend the limits and increase the usefulness of the healing art; for it is only by associating with our own, the knowledge of others, and, as it were, amalgamating, concentrating, piling facts together, that we can arrive at great results. All great men have become so by taking advantage of the knowledge of preceding ages; and it is the ignorant empiric alone, who pretends that he only possesses all the learning of the world. A physician who would, by his own experience alone, assume that he should become consummate in his art, would require a life of several ages to do so, besides the possession of the most sublime genius. Study, indeed, may furnish us, in a very short time, with the discovery of ages; an hour is sufficient to inform us of truths which were purchased with the care and trouble of years; but solitude, though the school of genius, is a troubled ocean; whereas the communication of knowledge in associations like ours, pours all the rivulets of information into a general stream, which fertilizes the soil through which it flows.—Of the progress of our Association, a report will now be read which must gratify your best feelings; it will speak for itself. On other passing events, which are our common concern, that great question now before the Legislature, viz. the modifications that ought to be adopted for regulating the education

of practitioners, and giving the right and fixing the boundaries of practice, is too wide and too important to be discussed in a few words. There can be no doubt that qualifications should be nicely ascertained, for in the mere teaching of our art, as society is at present constituted, there is little difficulty. Every master, whether in medicine or surgery, if he is much employed, cannot fail to place that practice before the eyes of his pupil, who, with a common share of sense, and proper previous instruction, must profit by it. Moreover besides the metropolis, many of our great towns now furnish facilities for lessons in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Natural Philosophy; and to use the words of our learned and honoured friend, Dr. Hastings, the founder of this association,—“ Everything now conspires to render the present a fit time to make our great experiment. Let us look alone to the numerous charitable medical institutions, which, to the honour of the provinces, flourish so vigorously in every direction. The means which they afford to increase our knowledge of the medical art, if they really were sanctuaries of science, as well as of sorrow, are incalculable.” But, gentlemen, though great talent may surmount difficulties, we are to rely upon primary education for forming high character. Science alone is not sense; before it can be made efficient, and capable of being embodied in the intellect and character of the man, you must give him previous and early

instruction ; you must prepare the soil for the crop, before you sow the seed. Is it, then, classical instruction alone that you would inculcate as supremely necessary ? No, not alone, certainly not alone ; but it is, combined with the wide range of moral and religious instruction, the best groundwork of future judgment and higher intellect. Give the boy while he is your pupil an elevated sense (which will combine all the minor considerations) and it will stamp his future character. Prick on the ruddy stripling with high words and thoughts, and depend upon it, when his hair is grown grey, that he will illustrate his education by high deeds. There are many other topics which occur to my mind as belonging to the task of your orator, which I shall not touch upon. The future can only be imagined by the past, and that future is rich with promise ; and the dark clouds which hang before it are gilded with hope. The collections of useful knowledge, the communication and comparison of facts, the clashings even of opinion, cannot fail to be precious and abundant in their produce to this meeting. It will naturally constitute a part of the task of your orator to consider the Transactions of the Association, or I should take pleasure in dilating on the merits of the papers now printed : the originality of some ; the ingenuity, judgment, and sagacity of others ; and the zeal and good spirit displayed in all for the promotion of science. Nor can it escape our observation, that such records,



even though less elaborately prepared, may be most advantageous to science. In whatsoever station of practice a man may be, something of more or less importance may occur for him to communicate ; he that cannot form a sheaf may glean an ear, and thus contribute to the general harvest. It is the endeavour we solicit and encourage. Let every man do his part, and the end we aim at will be gloriously accomplished. Thus, then, by mutual instruction, and by collecting together the scattered rays of medical knowledge, science will be advanced. Thus, too, will the character of its members assume a more dignified attitude, and gain a higher position in society. I do not mean the decorations and titles too often purchased by intrigue and the countenance of a court ; but those higher honours of enlarged accomplishment, personal dignity, and devotion to the cause of humanity, which so often illustrate the members of our profession, and win the confidence of society. Nor are such associations as these of trifling consequence to ourselves morally, by bringing the remote members of a learned profession together, and making them known to one another. Distance mystifies and disguises objects ; often exhibits them in false colours, or of unnatural dimensions ; and hence is often productive of wrong estimate and misconception. On the other hand, proximity makes them more clear, and dissipates the doubts which gave rise to error : for who has not felt prejudice extin-



guished by nearer view ; by eye beaming on eye ; voice answering to voice ? Who has not felt animosity appeased by the tone and look of kindness ? Let the meetings of our Association become a solemn league and covenant, binding the members together in goodwill and faith ; and thus, while our studies and pursuits bear healing on their wings, we shall be more disposed to treat each other with affection and consideration ; to bear and to forbear ; even when malignantly assailed, to cast aside resentment, and listen to the accents of peace.

*Tuque prior, tu parce, genus qui ducis Olympo,  
Projice tela manu."*



AN ADDRESS,

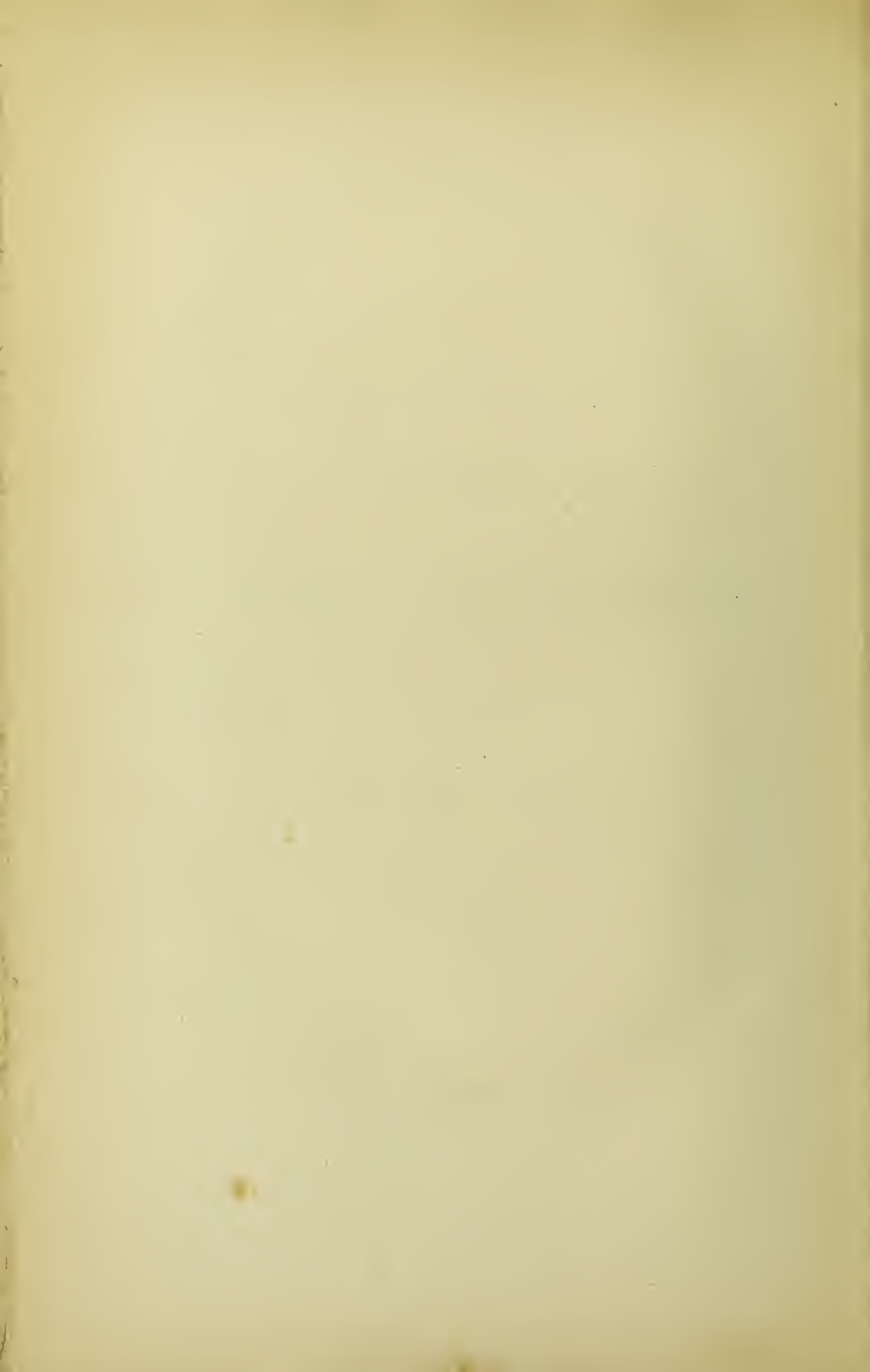
DELIVERED AT

THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

AND

SURGERY,

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1834.



## ADDRESS.

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MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have no anxiety lest the celebration of this day should prove satisfactory to you, and although I have so frequently experienced your kindness personally to myself, yet when I see so many venerable and learned persons around me—men accustomed not only to give counsel in private affairs, but even delegates to the Supreme Authority—I cannot but wish that you had assigned the part now entrusted to me to some more able hand. I am encouraged, however, to believe that my cause, if not my talents, will secure for me that benevolent attention which, in an audience like this, whatsoever tends to the public utility is sure to meet with—and therefore confidently do I address you on the opening of this, permit me to call it, Temple of Science—not sprung, indeed, from the ashes of antiquity—not adorned by venerable recollections—not built on the remnants of columns which, in their pristine glory, supported an edifice dedicated to science, and worthy of its author; but an estab-

lishment altogether new, altogether the work of our own compatriots, created by their own hands, furnished by their own industry, and to be perpetuated, I trust, by the continued munificence of you, its noble patrons—and of you, its learned, its industrious, its vigilant, and its exemplary, instructors and promoters.

Well knew our ancestors that, where instruction was to be imparted, *there* instruction should have a home and an abode : they well knew that the seed cast on the sand had little chance of rooting. From the earliest beginnings of this Institution, it was a necessary part of the meditation of the founders to have regard to a domicilium—to a place of refuge, as it were, where those who taught might resort, and where those who wish to learn might attend. In the beginning of our Institution, narrow indeed were the means, few were the powers, and small the accommodations of those persons whose intentions have been thus far realized this day. Though Birmingham may be called the metropolis of the west, it has hitherto brought forth no Linacres to frame a royal foundation of science, no Harvey to enrich it with invention and to illustrate that philosophy which Verulam has now made universal and immortal. Yet may we gratulate ourselves on making no humble attempt. Yet do we hope that the foundations of our Academy will be laid deep and firm ; and with the patronage

of such friends as those who now surround me, and of such moreover as decorate our list, surely we have a right, not only not to despair, but even greatly to hope.

In tracing the history of this School, the work is in so narrow a compass that I need not detain you long in the detail. From small beginnings under our own eye has the Medical and Chirurgical School advanced to its present height. We have witnessed its birth, we have watched its growth, all about it is clear and ascertained, and some among you have the greater reason to be proud, because, in contemplating it, you contemplate the work of your own hands and your own minds. To Mr. Sands Cox is due, not only the formation of the School, but the idea in which it originated. After a liberal education in his own country, he visited Paris in 1824 for the express purpose of preparing himself for delivering lectures in anatomy and surgery. In October, 1825, he first submitted his plans to the Profession in Birmingham, and delivered his inaugural lecture. In 1826 and 1827, for the purpose of obtaining information, he visited the schools of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin, still continued to recommend the formation of a regular school in Birmingham; and, by that impulse which zeal and talent are sure to impart, in 1828 he gained the patronage of



some of the seniors of the Profession in Birmingham, and the School was constituted.

That there might be neither monopoly, nor the appearance of monopoly or exclusion, the lectureships were offered to all the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital and Dispensary, according to seniority; and Dr. Pearson, Dr. Booth, Dr. Eccles, Mr. Jukes, and Mr. Ingelby undertook the task of Lecturers in the several branches of medical science: and although Dr. Booth and Mr. Jukes did not long retain their posts, yet was the School materially served by their zeal and activity, whilst they continued lecturers. The School was then formally opened by an eloquent address from Dr. Pearson. Pupils flocked to the lectures, and all the Physicians of the General Hospital threw open their practice to them without fee; and thus a regular train of instruction was laid. Long before this period, clinical discourses had been delivered at the General Hospital, and in the end the example originally set there was followed by the Dispensary. The Physicians to the latter institution liberally opened their practice to the classes; and thus the clinical part of the instruction became general after 1832.

Up to 1829, the School had only the convenience of one room for all its purposes. In consequence of this narrowness of accommodation, the Lecturer

in Anatomy offered to build a set of rooms, provided the body of lecturers would guarantee a certain rental, for the reception of the Museum and Library; and in order to learn how to arrange the Anatomical Museum in the best form, our enterprising and unwearied founder undertook to visit various collections in France, Germany, and Italy. On his return, the means of founding a Museum and Library appeared so scanty, that it was determined, in 1830, to solicit the aid of the neighbouring patrons of science to extend the plans and the usefulness of the Institution. This aid was liberally granted, and the donations of our benefactors to the amount of £900., were expended in the purchase of preparations, expensive books of plates, and the fitting up of the Museum and Library. The institution now assumed its present form and feature, and the different offices were filled up as they at present stand. In 1832, a catalogue of the Museum and Library was published; prizes of ten guineas were offered by Edward Johnstone, M.D., and of five guineas each by T. Lane Parker, and Edward T. Cox, Esqs., given to Mr. James Wilkes and Mr. Hammond, for their compositions; the first, on the Sympathetic Nerve, was adjudged by Dr. Pearson, Dr. Eccles, and Mr. W. S. Cox, and the other, on Hernia, was adjudged by Sir Astley Cooper. Sir Eardley Wilmot next gave a gold medal, and E. T. Cox, Esq., who has been one of our most zealous benefactors from the be-

ginning, another, for the best anatomical preparations; and finally, a gold medal is offered by John Meredith, Esq., for the best Essay on the Blood. To these honorary stimuli the pupils have ably responded; the treatises of Mr. James Wilkes and Mr. Hammond, which have been printed and given to the public, deserve, and would have received commendation from either of our Universities; and the preparations of Mr. John Elkington could not fail to extort praise even exhibited to the experienced eyes of London and Paris Anatomists.

I have particularized the names of these students, because they have received the public honors of the institution. There are many other preparations, from other hands, highly distinguished by their merit, and there are other works read amongst themselves which evince the ardour, the diligence, the originality, and the intelligence of the aspirants; but these exertions and these merits have been praised in better terms than I can express them in, by the celebrated men who have probed the qualifications of the students annually, at the set examinations. I wish the time would allow me to repeat them all, but we can none of us forget the emphatic commendation of Mr. Bransby Cooper, whose lecture on Hernia we listened to with so much admiration, at the first public meeting, in this very room. The fruits of the instruction received in the School have indeed manifested them-

selves so conspicuously, that it is our pride to be able to point out gentlemen educated here who have been marked with praise and distinction, not only by the public examiners in London, but at this hour we can boast of practitioners, settled in several counties around us, who are diffusing the benefits of their good education, and are already receiving their due honours and rewards from the public confidence.

I might here enter on a detail of the instruction imparted by this School, and the means of affording it; but you yourselves will estimate it from one fact. Since the anatomical bill came into operation, forty-three bodies have been permitted to be anatomically inspected, by the wisdom and just feelings of the overseers; and thus the most minute instruction has been imparted to the students. Judge of your own security, and of the security of the public, from such opportunities; and I am sure it must be a high gratification to those Noble and Honourable Members of the Legislature here present, to know that their views in enacting that bill have entirely answered, so far as our own experience goes, and that the prejudices against dissection have been mainly extinguished. It was for this purpose that we threw open our Museum to the public gaze, and let me add the public admiration, during the past month; and I am delighted to affirm, that not one instance of disregard to pro-

perty, or of disrespect to persons, was manifested ; and that of the thousands and tens of thousands that flocked through the Museum, every one expressed his gratification, and his conviction that the Museum has been furnished for the good of the community.

I have thus brought the history of our School to the period of its having a fixed abode ; though with many and great conveniencies, yet far from complete. But even then, the chief subject of admiration to all, was the springing up of the Museum, as it were by magic. This, too, was chiefly the work of the mind and the hands of Mr. Sands Cox ; and you who viewed it in its primitive state,—what must be your opinion of his merits and exploits, now that you view it in its present advancement ? The store of the most curious anatomical preparations, and those most useful for the instruction of the pupils—the wax models so unrivalled in beauty and exactness—the replenished state of the Museum of Natural History—the Library—and, above all, the fitness as a whole, for its great purpose, the instruction of our pupils in the auxiliary sciences which administer to medical education.

The house which you are called upon this day to consolidate and render permanent as a School, by the laws you shall ordain, has been put into your hands by the public spirit of the two pro-



prietors, the Lecturers in Anatomy and *Materia Medica*: and rears its front no less a monument of their generosity than of their ardour in the promotion of science. To them though thus mainly indebted as proprietors, yet on the whole body of the Lecturers the Institution must always chiefly depend, on their exertions, on their ability.—These Lecturers are, Mr. Sands Cox on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery, Mr. Ingleby in Midwifery, Mr. Woolrich in Chemistry, Mr. Knowles in Botany, Dr. James Johnstone in *Materia Medica*, Dr. Birt Davies in Medical Jurisprudence, and Dr. Eccles in the Theory and Practice of Medicine; and to Mr. Cox is associated Mr. George Elkington as Demonstrator of Anatomy. It is clear that such a round of instruction nearly completes a medical and surgical education, when combined with hospital practice; and how well it has succeeded the concourse and the merits of the pupils have fully demonstrated. The past is a pledge of the future: and so we may confidently trust that the diligence and zeal of those truly respectable and learned men will amply fulfil your hopes.

Of the former Lecturers who have resigned their offices, it cannot be deemed invidious for me to select the name of Dr. Pearson for particular mention; his age, his classical erudition, his research into medical lore, especially his diligence in exploring the properties and virtues of medicaments,

his sagacity in discerning diseases, and that ardent thirst for knowledge which is the surest test of success in imparting it, need not the humble meed of my testimony—yet these were the qualities and accomplishments which made him so useful a Lecturer in this School, and which so materially helped it on its progress. To Dr. Booth like thanks are due: his large stock of medical acquirements, and his rare acquaintance with foreign medical learning, combined with his early patronage of the Institution, were precious advantages, which were afterwards continued by his Clinical Lectures. It was said by an illustrious man, on an occasion which must have stirred up the whole soul of his compatriot auditors to sympathy and tenderness,

*Ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος,*

and so to elevated minds their own munificent and generous actions are a sufficient memorial. But it is the duty of those who receive benefits not to forget them; it is even their business to record them, when they are of a public nature, and for the sake of posterity not to bury them in oblivion.

And here it is impossible for me to forget, and it would be ungrateful not to enumerate, the names of those benefactors who liberally lent their patronage to this establishment when it stood so greatly in need of it. I before stated, in relating the annals



of the School, that to form that necessary appendage to a place of instruction like this, a Museum and Library, our own funds were inadequate, and therefore it became necessary to ask the aid of the patrons of science. I know that I should be intruding on the delicacy of several noble Lords and honourable Gentlemen, were I to name every individual act of bounty which, to my own knowledge, and sometimes even from my own application, has been liberally granted: but I cannot refrain from mentioning the name of the Earl of Dartmouth in connexion with the Medical Benevolent Society, as well as this School, because, among the many acts of his well-known munificence, they belong exclusively to medicine. To the Earl of Bradford we were indebted for the honour of his presence on the day of the opening of this house, as well as for his contribution to it, and the patronage of it. To the Barons of Birmingham of the house of Dudley, our charities have always been largely indebted; and to the present noble Baron, Lord Ward, we owe the additional honour of his patronage of this School. From the foundation of the Philosophical Institution, down to the present occasion, Lord Lyttelton has always been the munificent patron of the arts and sciences of this town. His illustrious father-in-law, the Earl Spencer, has repeated to you, from his own mouth, in your own School, his generous wishes for your welfare: but this is not all—by his influence with the govern-

ment, the duties on anatomical preparations, brought to your Museum from foreign parts, have been remitted, he has added to your funds, he has made a precious addition to your library; and, with that truly noble spirit which characterizes him, he still offers to add to it any duplicate of any medical work in his unrivalled library not found in your own. To our enlightened and independent representative, Sir Eardley Wilmot, we owe the never to be forgotten boon of patronage given early, when patronage is most efficient; as well as the stimulus offered to the exertions of our pupils by the presentation of a gold medal. To Sir Charles Throckmorton we are likewise indebted for early patronage, and also for the riches he has poured into our Museum. It is our boast to have received this proof of patronage from one of the chiefs of our county in ancient family and large possessions—from a gentleman and a scholar, who enrolled his name, in early life, in our profession, and who now, from the claims of oldest standing, is the father of it. Of your benefactors by donation, the name of Mr. Woods, of Coleshill, will be always prominent in your Museum and Library, from his ample present of books and fossils, as that also of Mr. Freer Proud, of Wolverhampton; and there are many other names which might be added to whose bounty we are indebted—many present, and many absent, who, I trust, will not think us ungrateful or unmindful because the allotted time

does not admit of further enumeration. But I hope to be forgiven if, in departing from this rule, I allude to one other name, which I should fail indeed in justice were I to omit, although it is the name of a brother. The merits of Dr. Edw. Johnstone to this School can never be forgotten by those who know the zeal and sincerity with which his patronage of it has been carried on from the beginning; and although it may be urged both to him and to myself that our obligations to medicine and to science are not inconsiderable, yet I trust that the efforts we have both made for their advancement in this instance, are an earnest that we shall not desert in our gray hairs that cause which we have cherished from our youth.

Thus then here, in the centre of a vast population, you have a School of Medical Science, a Museum of Natural History in all its branches, and of Anatomical Preparations, and a scientific Library, already fitted for their important purposes. Your ingenuous youth may be here imbued with all the necessary elementary instruction for the practice of medicine and surgery; and suffering humanity may be comforted by the reflection that it need not look up to you in vain. On that primary education on which a scientific education can be alone securely founded, I shall not detain you by enlarging. On a recent public occasion I ventured to declare, that mere lectures on science are barren

without it—that unless a store of good sense is formed out of the materials of general and common information, and a certain portion of polite literature, and by founding all on the adamantine basis of moral and religious principle, the rest of education is a bubble.

To you then, my young friends, the students of this School, while the subject is warm in my mind, let me address this parting sentiment. You well know what a bright ornament classical learning is, how much it decorates the character, purifies the style, and tends to create accuracy of idea, and elevation of sentiment. It is on these accounts, as well as of the number of medical books written in the learned languages, and also on account of the usage of writing prescriptions in Latin, that your superiors have made a certain proficiency in this knowledge part of your examination for admission to practice. It is not then as a mere embellishment that classical literature is recommended to you; for destitute of dignity and barren of utility is every acquirement which has not for its end and aim the *real* information of your understandings. It is to render your minds better receptacles of science that primary education is necessary—it is to expand your views, and substantiate and fix your principles, that classical learning, as a part of moral discipline, is so available; and, in fine, it is the union of all these which, by correcting and enlarg-



ing the heart, makes you the fit companions and the best comforters of sickness and of sorrow—bringing your professional acquirements to bear, wheresoever they are needed, a blessing to humanity.

And now it only remains for this general meeting to take into consideration those laws which may secure to our successors the School of Medicine, not only sound and inviolate, but advancing in usefulness and prosperity. The Committee, to draw up the rules, has had all the advantages to be derived from gentlemen distinguished in the law, in consultation with the Rev. and Worshipful the Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, (another of our munificent patrons,) and other gentlemen of judgment and discretion. It is your part, my Lords and Gentlemen, to set a seal upon their labours, and to enact such a code for the institution as shall correspond with what I know to be their most earnest prayer and devout wish. *Esto perpetua!*



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